

## SALT LAKE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.  
H. C. BROWNLEE, Manager.

Washington's birthday!

Did the tail end of that Leadville storm hit Salt Lake?

The Toccole lines, not being able to stand up against the hard times, has winked out. The plant goes to Eureka, Va!

"The Father of his country" is held in honorable remembrance not only in every part of the United States but throughout the civilized world.

Galusha A. Grow, recently elected Congress-man-at-large in Pennsylvania, is a connection of the Grow family of Salt Lake. Some of these say he is a very decent fellow—barring his politics.

Despatches sent west concerning the illness of Bill Nye at Niagara Falls have been very meagre. There seems to be good reason to believe, judging from news received through the eastern papers, that the humorist is a very sick man.

"There should be prompt action in the Senate on the tariff bill," says the Springfield Union (Rep.). "The business interests of the country demand this and neither the Democratic nor the Republican party has anything to gain by delay."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch is right in saying: "The Democrats are not responsible for the hard times, but they will be held responsible if they do not pass the Wilson bill at the very earliest possible moment." They'll do it as soon as Republican obstruction is moved out of the way.

A meeting of laboring men will be held in the Walker Pavilion at 2 p. m. today to arrange for system in the relief of the working men of this city who need employment. The object in view is good and the day is auspicious. Liberty, labor and law should be the motto and everything should be done in order.

Exercises appropriate to the occasion will be held in a majority of the public and private schools today, when the little ones, who have been trooping up incidents in the life of the Father of His Country, will have a chance to enlighten some of those children of a larger growth who think they know it all.

The seine fishers of Utah county have addressed a petition to the fish and game committee of the legislature, asking to be permitted to carry on their business of selling for common fish only, and pleading themselves to obey the law in reference to the protection of game fish. The present law, it appears to us, needs some amendments, but not to the extent of abolishing selling altogether.

Farmers should take notice of these brief remarks of the Chicago Times: "The home market which our Republican friends assure us they have been so assiduously fostering for the last twenty years has done the farmers mighty little good. With no place to sell their wheat, even at the startlingly low price of 55 cents, the farmers would puzzle to tell what good it has done them to protect iron barons and put money into a few monopolistic pockets by a farcical pretense of building up a fictitious tin-plate industry."

A committee has been formed in Boston for the purpose of promoting the establishment of international bimetalism upon the general plan of the Latin Union, but with a broader basis. Those concerned in the movement, while not in favor of the present free coinage of silver, or any increased use of silver by this country independent of international action and agreement, believe that the repeal of the Sherman act affords a fitting and fortunate opportunity for advancing the cause of international bimetalism. They believe that the day is not far distant when the necessities of commerce will compel an international use of silver as well as of gold in the currencies throughout the world.

## A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

Salt Lake has received a compliment in the invitation extended to Rev. Dr. Moses P. Jacobson, to deliver a lecture in the pulpit of the Temple, "Adath Israel," Boston, Massachusetts. The pulpit there is made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Solomon Shindler, and the congregation is looking for a new Rabbi. The lecture, which may be looked upon as a test address, is to be delivered March 3rd or 4th.

Dr. Jacobson, who is now in the east, is Rabbi of the congregation K'Nai Israel in this city, and has been here about three years. He is a native of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is a graduate of the Rabbinical College, Cincinnati, Ohio. He is an eloquent speaker and has made an excellent record here. He has been identified with the charitable movements inaugurated among the ministers, and is held in high esteem by his congregation and the public generally. He is an energetic, intelligent and unassuming gentleman, and if he should receive a permanent call to the Boston pulpit we believe he will fill it to the satisfaction of the Temple worshippers.

Boston has a great many refined, cultured and critical people, but the friends and admirers of Dr. Jacobson think he need have no fear in addressing them, and believe he stands a good chance of being selected to the important position which is now vacant. They do not want to lose him here, but they recognize that he would find a much wider sphere of usefulness there. The Herald wishes the gentleman success.

## THE MEDICAL LAW.

We publish below the text of a petition to the Health Committee of the Legislative Assembly, presented by a gentleman who feels himself aggrieved by the workings of the present law regulating the practice of medicine and desires its amendment or repeal:

Honorable Sir:

Your petitioner, the undersigned, a graduate of the medical department of the Empire University of Iowa, represents and shews:

First—That on the 8th day of January, 1894, he made application to the Board of Medical Examiners of Utah, according to the law, presenting his diploma and fully complying with the law as per section governing the application.

Second—That he heard nothing from the board as to the application until January 20, 1894, when Dr. Fowler told him that the certificate was being signed by the members of the board.

On the same day, January 20, 1894, the secretary, Dr. Shinnick, told him that the board "had turned him down." And he is informed by reputable physicians, who have examined the records, that he was denied a license to practice his profession by the board at their regular session held January 8, 1894.

Third—The members of the board vary as to their statements. All can not be telling the truth, and that what is untrue should be investigated. He believes to be nothing but fair.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that he be allowed to meet any or all members of the board before your honorable committee, to be granted the privilege of showing that he has not only been wronged, but injured by the action of said board.

And your petitioner will ever pray for justice to be done all people.

J. B. H.

## AS TO ASSIGNMENTS.

The more the proposition to prevent preferences in assignments is discussed the more vigorous is the opposition against the measure. Some people, it is true, imagine the system in vogue is in the interest of the bankers, and that the opposition to its repeal comes from that source. This is a great mistake. Of course they are not in favor of the movement that has been started. But the real interest in maintaining the preferred creditor system is on the part of the smaller merchants, many of whom would be driven to the wall if the bill that has passed the Council should become a law.

There are many eastern firms who supply our local dealers with goods, and who are quite willing to continue to extend credits during the present stringency, knowing that if they were to press their claims and attach the debtors they would only come in for their share of the assets, after persons having stronger claims had been protected. This gives the merchants involved time to work along, with the probability, at any rate the opportunity, to work out of their difficulties, remain solvent and satisfy all creditors in full.

But if the bill on assignments now proposed were to be put in force that protection would be withdrawn, they would not be able to obtain local accommodations to tide them over until brighter business days, and there would be numerous failures and a bad look out for many creditors.

There appears to be a very general opinion among conservative business men that there should be no disturbance of the existing system, unless it might be some regulations for the conduct of official assignments. They should be required to furnish periodical statements to creditors of the condition of the affairs of the assignor. They ought not to be permitted to do just as they please with the business or estate under their direction, but all creditors should have the opportunity as well as the right to understand how the matters in which they are concerned are being managed and manipulated.

With some amendments of that kind, or other regulations which may be necessary to secure justice and equity, there would be no need to abolish the present system. To do so would, in our opinion, be the signal for very great business disaster.

## STATE LAWS SUFFICIENT.

One of the most absurd things among the many absurdities put forth by Republican journals that we have seen lately, is the idea that the conviction of McKane, the Brooklyn politician, for promoting election frauds, is an argument in favor of the repeal of election laws and against their repeal. It argues a misunderstanding of the whole matter, or is another illustration of the peculiar logic which regu-

lates the so-called reasoning of an arrogant Republican contemporary.

John W. McKane has been convicted in New York of ballot box stuffing at Gravesend in that state. He had been in the business for a long time, according to the evidence. He was a Democrat before 1888 and worked in the interest of the Democratic party. But he worked Kings county for the Republicans in that year and helped elect Benjamin Harrison, who received him at the White House and consulted him about the federal patronage in that county.

It has transpired that "no longer than two years ago last fall the Republican managers in that state made a bargain with him, the existence of which he openly avowed before election day, by which he was to return his town for Fassett, running on a platform of opposition to Tammany and boss rule. And he actually did turn in figures by which Fassett was credited with 1,000 votes against only 180 for Flower—although, to oblige a friend who was running for a local office, he returned on the same day an even larger majority for the county ticket of the other party."

The Republicans knew of his trickery. They knew that the turn-over at Gravesend—a Democratic stronghold—to Republicanism was a fraud. They knew the character of the man and had previously denounced his methods. But as long as he used them for the Republican party he was all right, and the federal election laws were never invoked for his punishment or that of any of his confederates. That was not what those laws were for. They were devised and retained in the interest of the Republican party.

McKane has been convicted under the laws of the state of New York. He has been brought to justice by Democratic influence. He had turned his coat again and worked for the Democratic party, but that did not save him. Democratic papers and Democratic officers demanded his prosecution, and his conviction is proof that state laws are sufficient, and evidence that the federal election laws were in such cases a miserable fraud and a failure.

In the course of McKane we do not claim there was, up to the movement for his conviction, a pin to choose between the Democratic and the Republican attitude toward the Brooklyn Boss. It was understood that he turned the tide of the voting in his district hither and thither by methods that would not bear the light. But the same Democratic influence on the side of reform that turned down Maynard has also gripped McKane.

Both Democrats and Republicans were engaged in the prosecution, but it was the Democratic influence in New York state which brought about his conviction. Republican papers which have so much to say about the case, do not mention that fact nor breathe a word about his frauds for their party in 1888.

The lessons derived from the cases which have been successfully prosecuted in New York is, that the state laws will be enforced and are ample against persons guilty of election frauds. The repeated federal laws were not only shameful and an infringement upon state rights and a violation of the principle of local self-government, but they were not useful for the purpose for which they were professedly designed. And to claim that now they are repealed there will be no remedy against fraudulent elections, is the hollowest kind of Republican stage thunder.

A horde of deputy marshals in the various states with their gangs of hangers-on, will no longer draw their fangs of government pay. And they will no longer be a menace against the state authorities in the conduct of elections. The probability is that, as in New York, more vigorous efforts will be made to enforce the state laws in the respective election districts, and against ballot stuffers, bribing bosses and swindling bulldozers. Force bills and federal manipulation of state voting are now dead issues. It is folly to try to resurrect them.

In connection with this matter, the following clipped from the Indianapolis Sentinel is pertinent:

In connection with the repeal of the federal election laws it should be remembered that the experience of Indiana had much to do with arousing public sentiment to the necessity of the legislation of the reconstruction period. The crime of Dudley, his protection from punishment by Judge Woods, the subsequent release of the federal authorities here of more than one hundred Republican rascals, were all potent agencies in awakening the minds and consciences of the people to the wrongs perpetrated in the name of justice under these laws. The repeal bill is largely a monument to Dudley and Woods.

## THE ITAFA AND OTHER BLUNDERS.

The following communication is commended to our Republican friends, who never tire of dialing upon the course of the present administration as to Hawaiian affairs:

A brief item in a recent dispatch recalls to some an almost forgotten incident in the diplomatic annals of the Harrison administration. The item in brief is this:

That the owners of the Itafa had succeeded in their claim against the United States for damages for the seizure of that vessel, i. e., that the commission to which it was referred had allowed their claim. A brief summary of the case may not be out of place here.

Balmaceda, the president of Chili, and the Chilean congress were at variance in regard to their respective powers. This variance grew into war. Each side claimed to be the legitimate government, as in the Sandwich Islands. There were American interests, whose principal diplomatic qualification was his hatred of England. He promptly espoused the cause of Balmaceda. The war was fitted out and left California, as her owners claimed, in a perfectly legal manner, and departed for Chili with a cargo of arms and warlike munitions, for the congressional party, whom our government, through its agents, saw fit to designate as rebels.

The Itafa was purchased by an American war vessel, with orders to take her by force if need be. She was found under the custody of a Chilean war vessel, which surrendered her to the American war vessel under protest. The command of the Chilean war vessel doubtless believed it to be better to submit to be bullied by a 65,000-ton people than to bring on a war, as Chili even if it had had 1,000,000 people, the odds of 25 to 1 being too great.

The vessel was brought back to San Francisco, at a cost of about \$200,000. Taken before a United States court for condemnation, and released on the ground that her seizure by the United States was illegal, and that the great American nation, chose rather to yield them.

The true animus of our diplomatic service in siding with the despot Balmaceda may be found in the fact that there were millions in it for a few American speculators. Balmaceda could be kept in the control.

Out of this damnable outrage grew the ill-feeling towards Americans which culminated in the attack by the mob upon the consul in the Baltimore. Should we go very far out of the way in seeking to understand the attempt of Stevens in Hawaii if we were to presume that the love of money is the root of all evil there?

When we add to these affairs the Behring sea fiasco, by which we shall be compelled to pay a few millions for the gross ignorance of international law shown by the state department, the future historian of America will hardly point with pride to the diplomacy shown by the Harrison administration.

## FAIR PLAY.

Salt Lake city, Feb. 15.

The New York Press is being quoted thus: "Mr. Cleveland has observed that American citizens were too well paid and too prosperous, according to the standard established by free trade in England and Belgium; and he has had the Wilson bill framed with the express view of bringing down their extravagant wages to the proper mark." It is not the first time the New York Press has deliberately falsified both figures and facts in its insane desire to bolster up protection. That President Cleveland never said anything like what that paper has pressed into his mouth, is as sure as that he did not "have the Wilson bill framed" and that he does not write for the Press.

The Chicago Tribune (Rep.) while opposed to the Wilson bill, has no sympathy with the National Wool Growers' Association, whose representatives have gone to Washington to prevent, if they can, the placing of wool on the free list. "In the past," says the Tribune, "they have been intolerant, arrogant, and domineering. They have claimed that raw wool must be made the alpha and omega of the tariff. They injected into the McKinley bill some features which excited great dissatisfaction and contributed to political defeats. It would be a good thing for the Republican party if the Lawrence and Delano of this association never went near the party again. They have always brought bad luck."

There is something about the name of George Washington that thrills the soul of every citizen of the United States. There may be nothing in the words themselves, in the combination of sounds that convey them, but reverence, admiration and affection seem to be stirred up at their mention. There are great characters in the drama of life whose name, deeds and example make an impress on the world that lasts throughout the ages; and Washington is one of them. His name will be familiar in every land as long as history shall be read and liberty shall be loved by the sons of men.

When Republican orators, quoting from Benjamin Harrison's last misleading message, boast of the "unbroken period of prosperity under a protective tariff," they should be reminded of the panics of 1873 and 1884, the labor riots, the strikes in the most highly protected industries, and the fall in prices of the country's products. Of all the humbugs in which the American people have delighted the "protection" humbug is the baldest.

Miss Anna L. Bicknell, an American lady, who was instructor of the children of one of the ladies of the imperial household, contributes an article to the March Century on "The Tulleries under the Second Empire." Miss Bicknell was an inmate of the palace at the time of the downfall of the Emperor. She describes the Tulleries as a most comfortable habitation, with the conveniences of modern life, its sanitary arrangements and drainage very bad, while in parts of the palace the air was absolutely pestiferous. A cruel watch was kept on the inmates, and they were subjected to military discipline. No parcels could be removed without authorization, and any one who was out after midnight was reported the next morning.

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